

1: India's coal plant plans conflict with climate commitments

For example, Ukraine - one of the largest producers of coal in the world - has experienced lots of problems such as economic disruption, environmental damage, conflict, various health problems and even deaths.

A long list of studies shows that renewables do not pose a reliability problem at all see here for list , and a leaked draft of the DOE study found that as well. The real culprit that has made some coal and nuclear plants uneconomical is the price of natural gas, which can be clearly seen by diving into utility earnings calls the leaked DOE draft study concluded this point as well. The disaster could take a number of different forms. One disaster could be a national security type of issueâ€ None of that matters if the gas quits flowing, and we are reducing the amount of fuel-secure base load generation we have to keep the lights on in the event of that type of an event. Second, I think we could be heading for an economic disaster. We are getting to where we are relying too much on one fuel source for the generation of electricity, and I think fuel diversity is critical to keeping economic stability. Yet, FirstEnergy has been trying to get Ohio lawmakers to subsidize its plants. Exelon also expects FERC not to interfere with the credits it is receiving from Illinois and New York ratepayers to benefit their plants. Additionally, Dominguez brought up resiliency and gas: Let me spend a moment talking about that. We have talked about reliability in the form of being able to run the system even in the event that we have major electrical components that fail. Not only did the executives criticize gas plants but they also picked-up the Trump administration vulnerability talking point and claimed to investors that an increase use of gas can lead to disasters. This is despite the draft DOE study saying the grid is as reliable than ever, and renewables can continue to be connected to the grid without harming reliability. But it makes sense that these two utility companies are telling analysts and government officials that the surge in natural gas power generation threatens the grid; they are hoping that the DOE releases some type of recommendation that will lead to financial support that benefits their coal and nuclear assets, and have little to lose by scapegoating natural gas. However, not all utilities agree. CEO Jim Robo said: I think the â€ and Joe Kelliher actually testified in front of Congress last week around this whole issue of are there reliability issues as a result of the changes that have happened in terms of low natural gas prices and more renewables on the grid. And I think the data is pretty clear. And, there is plenty of capacity there, and the grid is very resilient. And so I feel very confident that the facts are that the grid is extraordinarily reliable as it is right now in America, and that renewables and storage are only going to make it â€ particularly combined with storage as storage prices come down, are only going to make it more reliable going forward. The positioning of gas against nuclear and coal has also been playing out with the trade associations. In July, Bloomberg reporters Jennifer Dlouhy and Ari Natter reported how several industry groups have been advocating for their interests while the DOE studies the grid. We think coal-fired power plants are necessary to have a resilient electricity grid. Earnings call transcripts are from Seeking Alpha.

2: Feds hear conflict on future coal leasing | WyoFile

The resource conflict: coal power and water stress Coal power plants and their supporting industries are especially dependent on water, which makes this finding particularly concerning. Mines use.

Newspaper Publishers Association, pg. An Economic History of Britain, Fine, The coal question: The industrial revolution in global context". Short History of the British Industrial Revolution. Retrieved 6 February A Comparison," pp 5â€” Environmental variation and diffusion in French coal mining strikes, A Brief History ; 2nd ed. Social and Political Conflict, chapter 8. Weaver, and Ryan C. Fishback, Soft Coal, Hard Choices: The Anthracite Strike of Wiebe, "The Anthracite Coal Strike of A Record of Confusion. Indiana County is a coal mining district in the state of Pennsylvania. Retrieved January 26, Allen and Unwin, South Wales Miners, Glowyr de Cymru: Cymric Federation Press, Ashworth, William, and Mark Pegg. History of the British Coal Industry: The Nationalized Industry Barron, Hester. The History of the Yorkshire Miners, Routledge British Coal-Miners in the Nineteenth Century: Coal is our life: The economics of coal mining The miners of Northumberland and Durham: Online at Open Library. Hatcher, John, et al. The History of the British Coal Industry: Towards the Age of Coal Flinn, and David Stoker. The Industrial Revolution Victorian Pre-Eminence Barry Supple. The Nationalized Industry Heinemann, Margot. A study of the mining crisis The Struggle for Market Power: Industrial Relations in the British Coal Industry, A history of the development of the Dukeries coal field after Oxford U. Men in the pits. Labor Unrest in Scranton. S, Department Of The Interior. The Face of Decline: A Biography , the standard scholarly biography excerpt and text search Eller, Ronald D. Miners, Millhands, and Mountaineers: Industrialization of the Appalachian South, â€” Soft Coal, Hard Choices: The United Mine Workers of America The Best Dressed Miners: Life and Labor in the Maryland Coal Region, Cornell University Press, The United Mine Workers: A Model of Industrial Solidarity? Black Coal Miners in America: Race, Class, and Community Conflict. University Press of Kentucky, Law and Order vs. West Virginia, Archon Books, , On labor conflicts of the early 20th century. Fire in the Hole: Coal, Class, and Color: Blacks in Southern West Virginia, U. Bituminous Coal Mining, 2 vols. Rogers, Labor Revolt in Alabama: National and Social Solidarity ; the socially conservative Catholic Polish miners had a high strike activity level Kulczycki, John J.

3: Quezon coal fired power plant in Atimonan, Philippines | EJAtlas

Utah State University DigitalCommons@USU All Graduate Plan B and other Reports Graduate Studies The Coal Conflict: Utah's Fight with the Union.

This case tries to give a brief overlook at full range of the coal mining conflicts. Description Dhanbad is one of the 24 districts in the state of Jharkhand. It is located in the mid-eastern part of Jharkhand, with Giridih in the north, Bokaro in the west, Jamtara district in the east, and Purulia district of West Bengal in the south. The fire killed hundreds of miners. There are frequent major incidents because of underground coal fires. In early it was reported that trains would not run because in the Dhanbad-Chandrapur section because of a raging underground coal mine fire. The Dhanbad-Chandrapur section is a major route for passenger and freight trains. Coal for thermal power plants across the country is transported from there. Many of the mines around Dhanbad and Jharia have been on fire for decades now. The area also has several thermal power plants and a large number of coal washeries. Dhanbad district is a land of contradictions. History and etymology reveals that Dhanbad district was a region of thriving agriculture. The Hindi words dhaan meaning grain and Baid meaning farmland join to make the word Dhanbad. Another theory breaks the word into dhan wealth and abad prosperous, meaning a place of great wealth, due to the presence of minerals. The contradiction here is that in the land of wealth, there exist deep poverty. Dhanbad city is called the coal capital of India and it consists of some of the largest coal mines in India. It has a mining history of around years. It provides for one of the highest quality of coal available in India. It has, thus, for long attracted mining activities. Coal business started at Dhanbad around with the opening of several coal mines by Tata Steel. At present, there are around official coal mines and approximately the same number of illegal coal mines. The coal mining companies tend to employ more of migrant workers as they are cheaper compared to the local labour. There is lack of job opportunities because of which people get involved with illegal mining. There has been no recruitment of workers on the permanent basis after, all the workers have been recruited on the basis of contracts. While the permanent workers earn Rs. The children are compelled to extract coal illegally from mines over education because of the earning that they get easily from selling coal. The other aspect of mining projects is its harmful effects on environment as well as the people living near the mines. Because of poor management of mines, especially open mines, water has been contaminated, air has been polluted, there is unchecked underground fire and several incidences have happened of land sinking. One of the major impact is on agriculture. After the introduction of open source mining in Dhanbad, the big coal companies exchanged lands from the people against a promise of jobs, and a promise of returning the land post mining. Since the lands were never filled after mining, the lands that were returned to the people were not fit for agriculture since there was no plain fertile land. This general trend of abandoning the mines after coal extraction has increased the problem of lack of plain land for agriculture. This means if any land has been used for mining, it cannot be used for any other purpose. In addition to the problem of loss of plain land, mining also pollutes the soil because of its high sulfur content, volatility, and many environmental sensitive organic and mineral bound elements such as Fe, Mg, Bi, Al, V, Cu, Cd, Ni, Pb and Mn etc. This means that the soil in many parts of Dhanbad has no potential to produce anything. Mining has caused huge deforestation too. Further, the bad environmental condition has led to health problems among people like asthma, tuberculosis, water borne diseases like typhoid, cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and in children pneumonia, viral diseases, malnutrition are very common. In, mining was nationalised and mechanised and BCCL became the major player in the mining industry. The miseries of people increased, many of the workers lost their jobs, people were dispossessed and displaced from their lands. This institution came into existence on September 15, While there has been work done in most sectors, it is at best half done. Indicators such as Education, Drinking water, Sanitation, Employment and livelihood, Public Health, Environment, Food Security and Nutrition were considered to gauge the situation in the district. Dhanbad district with regard to education has issues of infrastructure, pupil-teacher ratio and quality of education provided. According to the DISE report, the literacy level of grade 5 government school children in Dhanbad matches that of the grade 2 or grade 3 children in private schools. Government schools are running

only for the sake of running and are functional only due to the mid-day meal scheme. As per the mid-day meal scheme, children in schools are provided with free lunches on working days. This school meal programme of the Government of India is designed to improve the nutritional status of school-age children nationwide. With regard to drinking water and sanitation, all the three important measures of quantity, quality and accessibility are problematic. With regard to employment, the major occupation is seasonal labour and there is a lack of variety of livelihood choices because of mining. There are only , working population in the population of 26, 84, Census, This shows that only The biggest issues in Public health is one of lack of personnel to work in the existing health centres, moreover there are just not enough health centres, especially in the mining affected blocks. Environment too is quite degraded in the mining affected blocks, the groundwater levels are critical. Generally, the groundwater pipes for the hand pumps were laid to reach a depth of meters, but now, water level has gone down to about meters in some places. Air pollution in Dhanbad is one of the highest in India. In a study carried out by students of IIT Delhi, Dhanbad stood 13th among the 88 most polluted clusters of the country, especially in the mining areas. While there are enough anganwadi centers type of rural mother and child care centres in India , the issues is that more than 45 percent of the Anganwadi Centers are not in the working condition. The anganwadis are generally running in a room with no adequate facilities. The protests in front of administration offices or sit-down actions in front of mine gates and local newspapers or the section of local news in the mainstream newspapers filled with news of protests, are regular events in Dhanbad. The struggle is of different groups of proletarians like the permanent workers, workers hired through contractors, unemployed and displaced villagers. Each of the groups struggle on the bases of its own specific relation to the mines and for its specific demands. The other example can be the two-three days wildcat strike of permanent and temporary workers together against Moonidih Project in November demanding compensation for the family after the death of a temporary worker. The strike was successful and the management agreed in the end. Many of the activists are struggling for the rights of the people in the mining-affected areas, one such activist is Dayamani Barla, the tribal activist from Jharkhand. Her philosophy was to fight against the established unjust policies and protecting her fellow tribal from displacement. There has been continuous struggle against the coal mining companies.

4: Coal and conflict in the UK | London Mining Network

Excessive coal mining and fires in the Dhanbad and Jharia area are seriously violating ecological as well as human rights. This case tries to give a brief overlook at full range of the coal mining conflicts.

Their bravery, camaraderie, solidarity and dedication were inspirational. One of the miners said that they knew that coal use could not go on for ever, but there was grief and bitterness that mine workers were being thrown aside, unmourned victims of global political decision-making. For those of you who have access to BBC i-player, I strongly recommend that you watch these programmes. People in Britain who wanted to continue mining coal were prevented from doing so, and British communities built around coal were devastated, while farming and fishing communities in Colombia who did not want a coal mine had one forced upon them, with dire consequences. Deep coal mines generally employ many more people per tonne of mineral produced than opencast mines, and their ecological footprint is considerably smaller. Much of the coal burnt in British power stations now comes from opencast mines in Colombia and Russia at enormous human and ecological cost. In Britain, coal mining companies are still attempting to construct new opencast mines and facing huge opposition, including from former deep coal miners. With fellow LMN member group Biofuelwatch it has produced a helpful briefing. We have to stop using coal if we are to avert climate catastrophe. And in case anyone should think that uranium is somehow more benign than coal, read *Why worry about nuclear waste? What has the future ever done for us?* Most of us at LMN believe we have to minimise all kinds of mining. We need to reuse and recycle metals as much as possible and ensure that good design enables more rational use. We have to cut energy use and ensure that the energy we do use is much more efficiently used. The mining industry is enormously destructive, full of corruption, and its critics around the world are subjected to all kinds of violence and harassment. But there has been much news recently about job losses in the mining industry and their terrible impacts on mine workers and their communities. We have to find ways of halting destructive mining projects while ensuring that mine workers and their communities are not treated like waste material. They also deserve our respect and our solidarity. Meanwhile, why not take action by taking part in a lively protest on 15 December against GCM Resources and its outrageous opencast coal project in Bangladesh. I hope to see you there!

5: Coal mining fires and many other conflicts in coal fields of Dhanbad, Jharkhand, India | EJAtlas

The following books and articles relating to miscellaneous coal conflict can be found at the Archives and History Library. BOOKS/PERIODICALS.

Albert and Lee were the brothers of Thomas Felts, the co-owner and director of the agency. They forced them out at gunpoint and threw their belongings in the road under a light but steady rain. The miners who saw it were furious, and sent word to town. Hatfield backed into the store and Testerman asked to see the warrant. After reviewing it, the mayor exclaimed, "This is a bogus warrant. Testerman and Albert and Lee Felts were among the ten men killed three from the town and seven from the agency. The seemingly invincible Baldwin-Felts had been beaten. Low-intensity warfare was waged up and down the Tug River. He posed and talked to reporters, fanning the flames of his own legend. All men were acquitted in the end, but overall the union was facing significant setbacks. In a short time the conflict had consumed the entire Tug River Valley. This "Three Days Battle" was finally ended by a flag of truce and the implementation of martial law. Along with him traveled a good friend, Ed Chambers, and their wives. Hatfield was killed instantly. Chambers was bullet-riddled and rolled to the bottom of the stairs. The miners were angry at the way Hatfield had been slain, and that it appeared the assassins would escape punishment. Miners along the Little Coal River were among the first to militarize, and began actions such as patrolling and guarding the area. Sheriff Don Chafin sent Logan County troopers to the Little Coal River area, where armed miners captured the troopers, disarmed them and sent them fleeing. These leaders were Frank Keeney and Fred Mooney, who were veterans of previous mine conflicts in the region. Both were local, well-read and articulate. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August Learn how and when to remove this template message At a rally on August 7, Mary Harris "Mother" Jones called on the miners not to march into Logan and Mingo counties and set up the union by force. Accused by some of losing her nerve, she feared a bloodbath in a battle between lightly armed union forces and the more heavily armed Logan County deputies. Four days later an estimated 13, had gathered and began marching towards Logan County. Impatient to get to the fighting, miners near St. Albans, in Kanawha County, commandeered a Chesapeake and Ohio freight train, renamed by the miners the Blue Steel Special, to meet up with the advanced column of marchers at Danville in Boone County on their way to Bloody Mingo. During this time Keeney and Mooney fled to Ohio, while the fiery Bill Blizzard assumed quasi-leadership of the miners. Meanwhile, the anti-union Sheriff Chafin [25] had begun to set up defenses on Blair Mountain. The first skirmishes occurred on the morning of August After a long meeting in Madison, the seat of Boone County, the miners were convinced to return home. But the struggle was far from over. After spending days assembling his private army, Chafin would not be denied his battle to end union attempts at organizing Logan County coal mines. Infuriated, the miners turned back toward Blair Mountain, many traveling in other stolen and commandeered trains. By August 29 battle was fully joined. Private planes were hired to drop homemade bombs on the miners. A combination of gas and explosive bombs left over from World War I were dropped in several locations near the towns of Jeffery, Sharples and Blair. At least one did not explode and was recovered by the miners; it was used months later to great effect during treason and murder trials. On orders from General Billy Mitchell , Army bombers from Maryland were also used for aerial surveillance. One Martin bomber crashed on its return flight, killing the three crew members. Realizing he would lose a lot of good miners if the battle continued with the military,[citation needed] Bill Blizzard passed the word for the miners to start heading home the following day. Miners fearing jail and confiscation of their guns found clever ways to hide rifles and handguns in the woods before leaving Logan County. Collectors and researchers are still finding weapons and ammunition embedded in old trees and in rock crevices. Thousands of spent and live cartridges have made it into private collections. After the battle, miners were indicted for murder , conspiracy to commit murder, accessory to murder and treason against the State of West Virginia. Though some were acquitted by sympathetic juries, others were imprisoned for years. The last was paroled in Legacy[edit] In the short term the battle was an overwhelming victory for coal industry owners and management. UMW

membership plummeted from more than 50,000 miners to approximately 10,000 over the next several years, and it was not until 1935 following the Great Depression and the beginning of the New Deal under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt that the UMW fully organized in southern West Virginia. This union defeat had major implications for the UMWA as a whole. After World War I, as the coal industry began to collapse, union mining was no longer financially sustainable. Because of the defeat in West Virginia, the union was undermined in Pennsylvania and Kentucky also. By the end of the war, Illinois was the only remaining unionized state that could compete, in terms of soft coal production, with the others listed. Starting in the summer of 1960, Kenneth King, a local hobby archeologist, led a team of professional archeologists to further investigate the battlefield. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. *Songs of the West Virginia Coalfields* accurately depicts events surrounding the Battle of Blair Mountain from the perspective of a coal miner preparing to march. It contains music by a number of traditional artists, including Riley Baugus and Tim Eriksen. The five day battle ended with the arrival of U.S. Army and Air Corps.

6: The Growing Conflict Between Nuclear and Coal versus Natural Gas

by Richard Solly, Co-ordinator, London Mining Network I recently watched two very moving documentaries about the last miners in Britain's last deep coal mine, Kellingley, which closed a year ago.

James Oatway for the Guardian On the horizon are the mountains, verdant rainforest on their well-watered, shaded southern slopes and arid scrub on the dry reverse slopes. Then there is the plain, studded with baobab trees and outcrops. Finally there is the river Limpopo. Beyond is another country: But here in the far north-east of South Africa, there is tension, too. In the Soutpansberg range and on the flat lands beyond, an improbable coalition of local farmers, villagers, big agricultural businessmen and activists are fighting to halt the development of a large opencast mine which, they say, would cause massive harm to the region. The mine lies 30km north of the small town of Makhado. A South African company hopes it can extract some 5. Government officials broadly back the project, which developers argue will bring wealth to both the developing nation and to local people. The row over the mine also touches on a much broader issue in South Africa: In recent years, the country has been hit by severe power shortages, leading to rolling outages. We are now at a tipping point here in South Africa. Two vast new coal-powered power stations are being built – among the biggest in the world – and will need fuel. At present, most of the coal these and other similar installations need comes from the eastern province of Mpumalanga. Another possibility is the nearby Waterberg mountain range further west where other clashes between developers and activists are ongoing. Between a quarter and a third of coal mined in the country is now sold overseas. More than half of the exports go to India, which is investing in a huge programme of construction of mines. The coal in Limpopo also includes a high proportion of fuel that can be used in the metallurgical industry, either locally or by international producers. One major concern is water. South Africa has suffered the worst drought for decades in recent years, and Limpopo is already hit by a severe shortage. CoAL, which already runs the controversial Vhembe mine on the borders of the Unesco-listed site of Mapungubwe, which contains archaeological evidence of a sophisticated Iron Age trading kingdom in the far north of Limpopo, insists that the new Makhado venture will help local communities overcome a chronic lack of jobs and services. There will be 1, jobs, the company says, and new infrastructure. A training centre has been built and bursaries offered to give local people the skills to fill better paid positions. The mine will have a life of 16 years. Van Zyl argues that there are better ways to raise living standards in the region. This area has a combination of humidity and temperature that is a fantastically productive combination. Currently CoAL obtained all the necessary permits for the mining, but cannot proceed until a series of legal appeals made by activists are heard. Van Zyl is confident. The world needs energy, and coal is energy, and coal is here. The village most affected is Mudimeli, which lies in the centre of the valley where the mine will be dug. The community was forced off better land further south by the racist Apartheid regime decades ago. A slow breakdown of traditional authorities since – a consequence of conflict, forced displacement and social change – has led to splits within the community. As with other similar cases elsewhere in South Africa, this has led to bitter conflict over the mine. Mudimeli is poor, even by local standards. Thin cattle graze scrub on the dry communal pastures. Though some villagers have earned enough from jobs in distant cities to build brick homes, many live without sanitation or running water. But we are worried for our future without jobs or development too.

7: Mining conflicts around the world.

Utility Earnings Calls Further Shows the Conflict of Nuclear and Coal Versus Natural Gas "We need to make sure that our customers get electricity even in the event of a long-term disruption of the natural gas pipeline system."

WRI China faces a serious conundrum. But this introduces a critical resource concern: In July , China proposed building new coal-fired power plants. Researchers at the World Resources Institute recently overlaid the locations of those proposed coal plants on its Aqueduct water stress maps for China. Six provinces in particular will feel the strain. Mines use water to extract, wash, and process coal. Power plants need water to create steam and cool generating systems. China is relatively dry. On average, 1, cubic metres of water is available per person every year. Resources are also unevenly distributed. Since , national water resources have declined, while the population grows and urbanisation explodes. Existing and emerging solutions The Chinese government has realised it has a problem on its hands, setting national goals for water in , called the Three Red Lines. The country should slow down coal development overall while implementing a mix of water-saving and efficiency programs. Getting this balance right will be difficult. In some regions the local government has set compulsory requirements for new coal-fired plants to install technology such as closed-cycle and air-cooling loops, which withdraw less water than once-through systems. However, such equipment introduces additional trade-offs: No single reform will allow China to expand coal production and meet its water use targets. These trade-offs between economics and natural resources will require careful attention for years to come. Prioritising water resources management will, however, put China in a better position to make those difficult decisions. All content is editorially independent except for pieces labelled advertisement feature. Find out more here. This content is brought to you by Guardian Professional. Become GSB member to get more stories like this direct to your inbox Topics.

8: Miscellaneous Coal Conflicts

Facing one of the worst droughts in memory, South Africa's leaders have doubled down on their support of the water-intensive coal industry. But clean energy advocates say the smartest move would be to back the country's burgeoning wind and solar power sectors.

9: History of coal miners - Wikipedia

India will not be able to meet its Paris climate agreement commitments in the coming years if it carries through with plans to build nearly coal-fired power plants, a new study finds.

A companion to V. Poem 7: Adams wish 6. Futuring, redirective practice, development and culture Immigration begins from imperial China David Experiences The San Francisco Earthquake (Cover-to-Cover Books) Transcriptome profiling of host-microbe interactions by differential display RT-PCR Leong Wai Fook and Vi Books, broadsides, and autograph letters relating to America The divine remedy in relation to the law, Romans 3:21-4:25 Theoretical and practical considerations for implementing crime scene analysis Mary, mother of Carmel Frontier and Metropolis Heart of the Arctic Adobe save as Water level indicator and controller project Amada ha 400 manual 15 Instant Irresistible Learning Centers That Build Early Reading Writing Skills Rousing the sleeper Temptation nation Success and the female drive to care and connect Java basic interview questions answers The time-to-event CRM An autumn reverie Frogs into princes Tails From the Pantry Life of pi novel summary Glimepiride mechanism of action Belinskij and Russian literary criticism Immigrants and family folk Alice inwonderland Hidden bodycount, unseen victims The Pearl and The Red Pony (Two Books in One) World history and geography textbook mcgraw hill Fundamentals of electromagnetic theory made easy mainak mukhopadhyay Loli the Leopard (Meet Africas Animals (Meet Africas Animals) Regency Furniture The economics of education and training A Culture of Everyday Credit No precious time. Introduction to flight training Encyclopedia of municipal bonds